

51. A method of forming a transistor gate comprising:
forming a gate oxide layer over a semiconductive substrate;
providing fluorine within the gate oxide layer; and
forming a gate proximate the gate oxide layer having the fluorine therein
after the providing.

52. The method of claim 51 wherein the fluorine is provided in the gate
oxide layer to a concentration of from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm³ to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm³.

53. The method of claim 51 wherein the gate comprises opposing lateral
edges and a central region therebetween, the fluorine being provided within the
gate oxide layer to a greater concentration proximate at least one of the gate
edges than in the central region.

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55. A method of forming a transistor gate comprising:
forming a gate and a gate oxide layer in overlapping relation, the gate
having opposing edges and a center therebetween, the gate oxide layer having
a center and outwardly exposed opposing edges laterally aligned with the edges
of the gate; and

concentrating at least one of chlorine or fluorine in the gate oxide layer having the outwardly exposed opposing edges and within the overlap more proximate at least one of the outwardly exposed oxide gate edges than the center.

56. The method of claim 55 wherein the concentrating comprises concentrating fluorine.

57. The method of claim 55 wherein the gate is formed to have a gate width between the edges of 0.25 micron or less, the concentrating forming at least one concentration region in the gate oxide which extends laterally inward from the at least one gate edge no more than about 500 Angstroms.

58. The method of claim 55 wherein the concentrating comprises diffusion doping.

59. The method of claim 55 wherein the concentrating comprises ion implanting.

60. The method of claim 55 wherein the removing comprises removing portions of the gate oxide layer not overlapping the gate.

61. The method of claim 55 wherein the concentrating follows the removing.

62. A method of forming a transistor gate comprising:

forming a gate and a gate oxide layer in overlapping relation, the gate having opposing edges and a central region therebetween;

forming sidewall spacers comprising at least one of the chlorine or fluorine proximate the opposing edges; and

doping the gate oxide layer within the overlap with at least one of chlorine or fluorine proximate the opposing gate edges and leaving the central region substantially undoped with chlorine and fluorine.

63. The method of claim 62 wherein the doping provides a dopant concentration in the gate oxide layer proximate the edges from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm³ to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm³.

64. The method of claim 62 further comprising removing portions of the gate oxide layer not overlapping the gate.

65. The method of claim 62 wherein the doping comprises diffusion doping at least one of chlorine or fluorine from the spacers into the gate oxide layer.

66. The method of claim 65 further comprising annealing the spacers to provide the diffusion doping.

67. The method of claim 62 wherein the doping comprises doping with fluorine.

68. A method of forming a transistor gate comprising the following sequential steps:

forming a gate over a gate oxide layer, the gate having opposing lateral edges;

forming sidewall spacers comprising at least one of chlorine or fluorine proximate the opposing lateral edges; and

diffusion doping at least one of chlorine or fluorine into the gate oxide layer beneath the gate from laterally outward of the gate edges.

69. The method of claim 68 wherein the doping provides a dopant concentration in the gate oxide layer proximate the edges from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm³ to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm³.

70. The method of claim 68 wherein the doping provides a pair of spaced and opposed concentration regions in the gate oxide which extend laterally inward from the gate edges no more than about 500 Angstroms.

71. The method of claim 68 wherein the doping provides a pair of spaced and opposed concentration regions in the gate oxide which extend laterally inward from the gate edges no more than about 500 Angstroms, the concentration regions having an average dopant concentration in the gate oxide layer proximate the edges from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm³ to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm³.

72. The method of claim 71 wherein the gate oxide layer between the concentration regions is substantially undoped with chlorine and fluorine.

73. The method of claim 68 further comprising removing portions of the gate oxide layer not beneath the gate.

74. The method of claim 68 wherein the diffusion doping comprises annealing the sidewall spacers.

75. The method of claim 68 wherein the diffusion doping comprises diffusion doping fluorine.

76. The method of claim 51 wherein the forming the gate comprises forming the gate elevationally above the gate oxide layer.

77. The method of claim 51 wherein the forming the gate comprises forming an entirety of the gate proximate the gate oxide layer.

Please add new claims as follows.

--78. The method of claim 51 wherein the providing the fluorine within the gate oxide layer provides a concentration of fluorine effective to diminish hot carrier effects. /

79. The method of claim 55 wherein the concentrating the at least one of chlorine or fluorine provides a concentration of chlorine or fluorine effective to diminish hot carrier effects.

80. The method of claim 62 wherein the doping the gate oxide layer with the at least one of chlorine or fluorine provides a concentration of chlorine or fluorine effective to diminish hot carrier effects.

81. The method of claim 68 wherein the diffusion doping the at least one of chlorine or fluorine into the gate oxide layer provides a concentration of chlorine or fluorine effective to diminish hot carrier effects.--
